WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 186 The War Loan and the Bank of the

have made upon this subject have not been in- TO THE RESIDUE BY BAYONETS." duced by any wish to advance the interests of the But, what is the true policy? The Bank now follows: represents itself in a sound condition, with a circulation of \$4,931,676, which it professes to be able to redeem and retire within a short time, if necessitated to do so. The notes of the bank are now in excellent credit. This condition has been reached by keeping the capital of the bank actively employed; discounting paper of such a character, that the resources of the bank to a great extent can soon be realized if any contingency should arise to make it necessary. The old bank crippled itself by pursuing a different policy, making loans not based upon commercial transactions. Is it any object to the people of Indiana to impair the credit and embarraes the the footsteps of its predecessor? We believe that it is the policy of the State to get back from the General Government all it has advanced to prepare, equip and forward the soldiers required from her to the designated field of operations. The State is already largely the creditor of the Federal Government. Instead of investing the capital of our people to still further increase this indebtedness, is it not a wise policy to get back from the Federal Government, in whatever available shape it can be, the means already advanced has gone to Washington for that object. He proposes to take treasury notes to replace the advances of the State and to supply means to equip the regiments now organizing. If successful in his mission, the burden will fall upon the Federal instead of the State Government, and the capital of our citizens can remain to be employed in aid- he Journal thus states the results of coercion: ing the commercial interests of the State, at a notes will continue to be worth near a par value, carcase."

The Impudence of the Journal. The Journal attempts to impugn the patriot om of a large class of the community who, while er war will restore union or reconstruct the Gov- Tribune and the Indianapolis Journal, on the ernment. If such a sentiment is treasonable, the heels of the Republican Presidential victory in editor of the Journal is a traitor of the deepest November last, were willing to see the Governlive. Day after day, week after week, and month | ment destroyed? could muster, opposed the policy of holding the promised "aid and comfort" to the eccessionists? Union together by force, and favored parting in | The New York Tribune answers: "We hope strong were the convictions of the editor, as we from us, let it go." have stated them, that he announced that if the Who "wants the Government to be kicked, tion and the Union. From the files of the Journal, since the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, we make a few extracts to show the treasonable sentiments uttered by that print, or which it now pronounces to be such -sentiments, too, which it has never retracted. Read:

cult to do so, unless at a heavy sacrifice.

Of what value will be an Union that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go. Is that treason? Has any South Carolina seessionist ever uttered a stronger disunion senti-

Read the following from the same journal: If one section of the Union will not endure the ther without concessions that can not be made, a war will be a monstrous cruelty. Let us part

War a monstrous cruelty, is it? Rather than that, "part in peace," says the Journal. Here is another extract which covers the

You can not compel friendship and fraternity and if the Union is not a friendly one it is nothing. If it is not held together by love for it and trust in its benefits, it is no Union, whatever else it may be. The Government will be weaker for it, the requently a door for ruin, until the exaspera tion of defeat and humiliation have had time to stay with us! This is the absurdity at the bottom cion, for time will soon teach the slave States the olly of disunion, and bring them back, while a way of a return forever.

now charges men with treason who sustain the Government, but who think the North "can not finn all the Demoratic papers of the State could compel the friendship and fraternity" of the do, because as the State organ of a powerful and South, and "if the Union is not a friendly one, it is sectional Northern party, it proclaimed, in the

Important Decision.

At the extra session of the Legislature, Messrs. MELLETT, BRANHAM and BRETT were appointed a committee to audit all accounts against the State for expenditures under the act appropriating a million of dollars for military purposes. The Auditor of State refused to recognize the authority of this committee under the advice of Attorney General Jones and Governor Monron, upon the ground that the Legislature had transcended its powers in conferring such duties upon a committee composed of its own members to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and that it infringed upon the duties confided to the Auditor. and for the faithful discharge of which he was held responsible. The issue came up in the Common Pleas Court of this county, and Judge Co-BURN decided against the authority of the committee. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and vesterday that tribunal reversed the decision of the memory of the departed statesman of Illinois. the lower Court. Under this decision the com- In the Senate eloquent and feeling eulogiums mittee will have exclusive power to pass upon all were delivered by Messrs. TRUMBULL, McDouaccounts under the act referred to. We under- GAL, COLLAMER, NESMITH, BROWNING and ANstand that the Auditor, in the meantime, has THONY; and in the House by Messrs, RICHARDtaken the responsibility to audit all claims pre son, McClernand, CRITTENDEN, Cox, DIVEN, ARsented and to issue warrants for those approved. | NOLD, LAW, WICKLIPPE and FOURE. How strange A large amount has thus been paid. We are is human nature! The very men who had denot advised as to whether the Auditor will be re- nounced the great Senator while living as a demsponsible, under the embezzlement act, for thus agogue, for being governed by unhallowed amdrawing money from the Treasury without the bition, and as willing to sacrifice the country to authority of law. We shall now see whether this promote his personal advancement, now weave act was really designed to guard the Treasury garlands most beauteous, truthful and fitting for from a misappropriation of the public funds by his tomb. One former opponent thus closes his the officers of State, or merely passed for bun- tribute to his late antagonist: combe. This measure was recommended and approved! by Governors Morron and Lang, and the Republican members of the Legislature generally. pure waters, often lashed into fury by conte CAPT. JACOBS' COMPANY .- This corps is now

full and in Camp Morton, under Col. Sol. Mere the great popular orator so often passed. There the people, whose idol be was, will erect a monu-

Disunionism of the Journal.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln ne New York Tribune did all in its power to faor disunion-the separation of the free and slave States. We quote a brief extract from an article which appeared in that leading mouth piece of the It is urged by some of our citizens that it is the Republican party, as soon as the result of the duty of the managers of the Bank of the State to Presidential election was known, to show the subscribe liberally to the war loan. That may be policy it endeavored to impress upon the country:

sound financiering. We have no sympathy with "Whenever a considerable section of our Union any bank of issue, believing that the systems of shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall re banking in our country from the beginning have we HOPE NEVER TO LIVE IN A REPUB been radically wrong, so that the remarks we LIC WHEREOF ONE SECTION IS PINNED

This sentiment was forthwith endorsed by the Bank of the State. If the Directors desire to in- Journal, the little satellite of the Tribune in this vest the whole capital of the Bank in bonds, city, proving it to be as true to its prototype as the we say so be it, for we believe that needle to the pole. As soon as the Tribune arsuch a measure would soon wind it up. tiele appeared the Journal followed its lead as

"Of what value will a Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together. If any State will go from us, let it go."

We could quote similar expressions from other leading Republican papers to prove that disunion was the first policy of the Republican party immediately after its triumph. That such was the view accepted by the Journal as not only the policy of its party, but of the country, calmly and deliberately expressed, it is only necessary to mote the following extract from that print in confirmation thereof:

"If South Carolina pretends to be an independant government, she must control her own ports, and if we blockade them she must drive us out. legitimate operations of the bank by following in It is as absolutely necessary to her national existence as the air is to individual existence."

Can any stronger argument be presented to jus tify the attack of South Carolina upon Fort After denouncing it as a "trick" unworthy a

great nation to seek a pretext to bring on a war with South Carolina, declaring it likewise not only "cowardice" but "cruelty," and that there is no escape from a war if we refuse to admit the udependence of that State, the Journal says: "If we fight her we shall fight every State in

the South. It is idle to blink the fact. . and that which may be necessary to equip the . . This we regard as the inevitable additional troops called for? Governor Monron result of a war with South Carolina. And a war, we believe, is a thousand times worse evil than he loss of a State, or a dozen States that hate us, and will not stay with us without ruling us." Mark this language: "A war is a thousand times worse evil than the loss of a State or a dozen States that hate us." And after thus encouraging disunion and advocating peaceable separation,

"If we attempt to kill it (disunion) with baytime when they will need all the assistance that onet and ball, it will wound us fearfully before can be furnished, and to provide for any future we can succeed, and when we have succeeded its contingencies which may arise. If the war hap- we shall be burthened as badly to carry the pily should soon be brought to an end, treasury corpse as to bear the restive and struggling live

time, they must depreciate considerably. The bayonet and ball," if victory should perch upon sooner, therefore, the State obtains her dues, if the Union banner, in that event the Journal could we are to take them in that shape, the less the only regard the triumph equal to a defeat, for the North would "be burthened as badly to carry loss will be. Now, treasury notes can be used in the payment of both public and private indebt. the corpse as to bear the restive and struggling live carcase." And what remedy did the Journal edness, but in a short time it may be more diffi propose? After carefully reviewing all the evils and benefits of the Union it came to the following conclusion:

"If any State will go from us, let it go." Upon reading the evidence presented, can any anding firmly by the Government, doubt wheth- intelligent person doubt but the New York

after mouth, the Journal, with all the ability is Who encouraged disunion in the South and eace with any State which desired to leave the never to live in a Republic whereof one section is Union. Such, it declared, with professions of pinned to the residue by bayonets." The Indianincerity, was the true policy of the North. So spolis Journal answers: "If any State will go

Republican party did not like his views, they robbed and abused, and then when its life is might go to some very wicked place, but as for threatened by an armed mob, to lie quietly down him, he would never yield a hair's breadth of the and be killed without a word, in order that we views he sincerely entertained and honestly ex- may have peace? If any body thinks this is too pressed. If he was honest in these declarations, monstrous for any intelligent men with some litit turns out that he has not the courage to stand the interest in the Government, to believe, "let him by them, and with a meanness characteristic of read the files of the Journal in November, Decowards, seeks to impugn the loyalty of men why cember and January last, and he will find the folare, and always have been, true to the Constitu- lowing sentiment advocated with all the ability that the editor of that print could command: "Of what value will an Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together?

> If any State will go from us, let it go." The Journal is even more emphatic than this. It was not only willing to let any State that wanted to go, to depart in pence, but declared itself ready to recognize and treat it as a foreign power. Read

it on this point: "We don't believe in standing on trifles or technical difficulties. Let us consider South Carolina a foreign nation the hour she gives the Federal Government notice of her secession, and in spite of all obstructions and questions of propriety, treat with her for an adjustment of our

common debt and common property, and for the arrangement of treaties for the continuance of If such sentiments are treasonable, is not the editor of the Journal a double, traitor? He not only mean enough to prove a traitor to his own teachings and principles, treacherous to his avowed convictions, but after deliberately counseling the destruction of the Government by acknowledging "South Carolina a foreign nation the hour she gives the Federal Government notice nation must be poorer for it. It will cost us much of secession," he charges those with disloyalty and give us nothing. A subjugated province is who, while upholding the Government, believe always an element of weakness, and not un- that peace and compromise will restore and perpetuate the Union, but that "coercive measwear out, and a generation arises that has forgot-ten the past in present blessings. Fight the Gulf irreconcilable division in sentiment, if not States to compel them to love us well enough to disunion in fact. If the editor of the Jourof coercion. The countervailing argument that nal had any honor, any decency, any manli the Union must be preserved is no argument at ness, his record should cause him to hide all, because the Union is not preserved by a war. his head in shame—but we can only account If it were, we would see the wisdom of coercion for his moral and political depravity by the scripat once. The Union, in its very life and essence, is broken to pieces by a war, and it is hopelessly tural illustration, that "a dog will return to his broken. Peaceful separation does not break the own vomit and a sow to her wallowing in the mire." If there has been a disunionist in land, openly and avowedly such, it is the editor of war will put an impassable gulf of blood in the the Journal, and if there has been a print which has given aid and comfort to secessionists it is And the fellow who avowed such sentiments the Journal. It has done more to bring on the but a short time ago as his undying convictions, fratricidal strife between the two sections of the country, which is a disgrace to the civilized world. hour of that party's triumph, "If any State will go from us, let it go." And after thus expressing its willingness to let any State that might desire to leave the Union, depart in peace, and after eleven States have manifested their intention to leave the Union-in fact, pronounced their connection with the Federal Government at an end-the Journal, with fiendish dishonesty and malignity, cries "havoc and let slip the logs of war," and advocates the subjugstion of those States no matter at what cost of blood and treasure. A man who occupies such a position is a murderer in his heart, for he encouraged the very acts which he now desires to be visited with sanguinary vengeance. In the day of reckoning it will be better for such a man that a mill stone had been hanged about his neck and he had been thrown into a bottomiess sea.

Tributes to Douglas. Congress devoted last Tuesday to tributes to On the 7th day of June last all that remained

of our departed brother was interred near the city of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose elements, are a fitting mementoe of the stormy and boisterous political tumults through which

ment to his mamory, and there, in the soil of the State which so long and without interruption, at & Articles on the Origin and History of never to a greater extent than at the moment or is death, gave him her confidence, let his remains repose so long as free government shall last and the Constitution he loved shall endure.

What higher tribute could be paid to the great worth and lofty patriotism of the deceased states man. Below will be found the address of Judge Law, of our own State, upon the occasion, the only one that our limited space will allow us to Mr. Speaker, since the last meeting of Con-

gress, another great and good man, a patriot and statesman, has been gathered to his fathers. Year after year, as time rolls on, the country has been called on to mourn the loss of her most eminent men. In a little more than a decade, the Congress of the United States have paid funeral ing and bright lights in our political firmament: those who have gone before him. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, de-

1833, before he reached the age of manhood. to the State of Indiana, locating on its western ession as a lawyer, in the border counties of Illinois, I soon made his acquaintance. I have known century; and during the whole of that period we have sustained towards each other the most intimate and friendly relations. Connected with him personally and politically for many years, I think me to speak of him "the words of truth and sober-

from Illinois who have a recollection of that can- 212,) and the right of the slave holders from vass will confirm me in saying that the zeal with which Mr. Douglas entered into it, and the spirit and energy with which he carried it on, give the vote of Illinois-and the only one given in all the North-western States-to the Democratic candi-

It is unnecessary for me to follow his career and a large part, of the history of the country. suffice it to say that the poor and penniless lad who made his way, and for the most part on foot, from the workshop in Brandon, Vermont, to the small village of Winchester, in Illinois, where he kept school for a living, and read law in the in- tation, a ground of refusal to form a Union with tervals of teaching, up to the period of his decease has had and enjoyed a popularity with the masses of the people, not only in his own State, tional slave States as well as free, in future. but throughout the Union, that no man, perhaps, with one exception, ever possessed in this coun-

Stephen A. Douglas was emphatically the of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1841, member of Congress in 1843, Senator in 1847, re the South; all had acted together for the comme tronage, ever ran such a career of honor or pre- from the election of Mr. Jefferson. ferment. What an example to the rising genera-

wealth and position can bestow! Sir, I can not conclude what little I have to say on this occasion, this national loss, without firm belief and opinion is, that distracted and divided as we are, broken into separate confede tricidal war, citizen against citizen, brother against 6, pp. 333, 334. brother, that in the South as well as in the North, in the slave States as well as the free, in every box of a sectional party opened. What a train o community where he was known-and where, evils has issued from it! from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Bay of well as in the other end of the Capitol, so long as possible. they remained true to the Constitution and the Union, so long as they remained true and faithful to the obligations they took as Senators and Repperverted their understanding and destroyed their feelings of gratitude, that they even now, amid the clash of arms and the clang of battle, can power, popularity, in boldly and manfully and by treaty, which treaty being supreme law, connobly standing up for all the rights which the tained this provision, in its third article, viz: South could claim constitutionally or legally?

believed he was right; and that he was right, all and admitted as soon as possible, according to experience has proven. His doctrine of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Ter-invention by Congress with the Congress w ritories" was the only safe solution of that excit ing question; and I rejoice to know that he lived long enough to see the doctrine practically carried the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and out by a Republican Congress, in the territorial the religion which they profess.' admission of Nevada, Colorado, and Dacotah, at the last session of Congress, without any restric in Congress, to refuse the admission of a slave tive clause upon the subject of slavery in the act State, and to exclude slavery from the common which admitted them. Sir, like the great patriot territories, and upon the avowed ground of chang and statesman who preceded him, and with whom ing the policy of the Government, and establish he might be more justly compared than with any ing the rules to be applied in all future cases, of Douglas would "rather be right than be Presi- ries.

Connected with the Democratic party of the North-West from his very entrance into public life he was the embodiment of that party, its very type and model. Some of his political friends there who had been alarmed with the bold, striking, and original doctrines which he promulga ted, abandoned him. Nothing daunted, never alarmed, trusting to his own robust strength, his opponents, either subduing them with the strong ower of his logic, or overcoming them with the force of his argument. Discomfited and power spittles and dough faces." less, they left him master of the field. One of the oscasion was his memorable speech at Chicago, on his return there from Washington, after the passage of the "compromise" bill of 1850. But, sir, above and beyond all his other great

qualities, his patriotism, his love of country, his prominent traits of Senator Douglas' character. In life-av, even in death-this sentiment, this feeling, was uppermost in his mind; this idea the most prominent even when death claimed him as his own. The last letter he intended for publication was the letter published about two weeks before his death in the National Intelligencer, ad mittee" of Illinois. I will read two short extracts, to show you what, at that short period ten up to manufacture resolutions of thanks to before his death, he thought was the duty of every loyal American citizen in the present crisis. After stating the circumstances which led to the present deplorable state of public affairs.

"In view of this state of facts, there is but on path of duty left to all patriotic men. It is not a state of agitation and excitement in the country party question, nor a question involving partisan and then to avail themselves of the state of pub policy; it is a question of Government or no Gov- lic feeling in order to silence opposition? Gentle ernment; country or no country; and hence it becomes the duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and its flag. as the only means of preserving the Union of the States.

Again, he says:
"I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union under all circumstances and under every Administration, (regardless of party politics.) against all assailants at home and

Fellow-Democrats of the House of Represent atives! friends of Douglas! these are the words of our great leader; the man whom we delighted to honor; whose banner we have borne aloft "in the battle and the breeze;" with whom we have cieties, and emancipating clubs, together with abided in good and evil report; around whom we resolutions from all the non-slaveholding States have rallied; for whom we have fought the good fight, even under circumstances as well calculated. This mode of operating," &c. Benton's Debates, vol. 6, pp. 499, 544. John Tyler of Virginia, in ted to dampen the arder of the bravest and most his speech says-6 Deb. p. 569: "Sir, we have devoted. It is the language of one to whom we heard much of excitement, of irritation. How adhered even unto the end. They are his dying has it arisen, who has produced it? Let it be set words to us-the last legacy to his friends; and down in the tablets of your memory that it is the shall we not demonstrate our devotion to him, as work of the North not of the South. A bill is well as to our country, by sustaining the "Consti- introduced in the usual form for the admission of a well as to our country, by sustaining the "Constitution, the Union, and its flag," regardless of all Territory as an independent State, into this former differences of political opinions, of party Union; and the unusual and extraordinary propo politics? I hope so; I believe so. And if per- sition is made to abridge it in the exercise of an mitted to look down upon our deliberations here essential right. We have a right to demand the from "mansions on high," will he not feel that reason of this innovation," &c. in death as in life, he has never found us divided? The position of the Missouri restrictionist was Mr. Speaker, I have said his devotion to the precisely that of the Philadelphia and Chicago Union was strong even in death. Could there be platforms of the modern Republicans, viz: Sua more solemn, a more touching, a more affect. preme power in the government over the territo ng scene, than when the angel of death was flap- ries, joined with the duty to exercise that power in ing his broad wing over the emaciated frame of preventing Southerners from taking their slaves this intellectual giant, when the grave was open- into them. The position of the Southern mem ing to receive him, and when, in a moment of ap parent consciousness, his lovely and loving and them was, that the territories were common proplevoted wife asked the dying statesman if he had erty; that they should be equally open to the any message to send to his two sons? When not North and the South during their territorial exhearing, or not understanding, the question, she istence, and that popular sovereignty should de knelt over him and whispered it once more in that | termine the character of the State Constitution ear so soon to be as deaf to sound as the clod that on any one of the Territories entering the Union covers him. Rallying for a moment, his eye as a Sta flashing, his whole frame dilated, "Tell them." said he, "to obey the laws, and support the Con-Sir, he rests from his labors; his work on earth

with the dust of the prairie, in that great and no-

ble State to which he owed so much, and with

For the Daily State Sentinel. the Differences between the Northern and Southern Sections of the United States which have resulted in a Sectional Civil War. NO. I.

The Government of the United States, under our present Constitution, went into operation in 1789, being seventy two years ago.

It is now rent by civil war; and every patriol is trembling with anxiety for its fate. This condition of things has happened to the Government at a time when it is considered that our people are the most enlightened, the best qualified for selfgovernment, and in the enjoyment of the most perfect one of any people now existing, or that ever has existed on the face of the earth. At a time, too, when ease and plenty reign throughout our borders. Whence has come this sectional onors to Adams, to Clay, and to Webster-shin and fraternal strife and bloodshed? This ques tion must be answered; the cause of these dissenand now we are called to pay the last tribute to tions must be understood, before we can be in a another scarcely, if any less distinguished than condition to properly heat them. They commenced in 1819. Up to that date, no sectional strife had occurred between the North and the parted this life at Chicago, on the 3d of June last. South, under the present Constitution. No dis-Born in Vermont, he emigrated to Illinois in cord had made its appearance. The institution of slavery existed in the eleven Southern States: Emigrating, as I did, a number of years before him, it did not exist in the eleven Northern; but it had not been made a source of controversy; and the borders, at Vincennes, and practicing in my pro- North had, in the convention, sanctioned, and afterwards even most industriously pursued the profits of the slave trade. Kentucky, Tennessee, him long, and known him well for a quarter of a Louisiana, and Mississippi, slave holding St tes, had, at different dates, been admitted into the Union without objection, or, at least, without serious objection, on that ground. Territorial governments had been organized for Louisiana and have a knowledge of the man which enables Mississippi, and in effect for Alabama and Tenpessee, without any clause excluding African slavery; but, on the other hand, that of Louisi-In the great and exciting political canvass of ana, and, in fact, those of Alabama and Tennes-1840 we were together, and I think his friends see, expressly sanctioned it, (3 How U. S. Rep.

In the case of Mississippi territory, in 1798 such an exclusion was moved by Mr. Thatcher of Massachusetts, but it received but twelve votes. Bent. Deb. vol. 2, p. 221. The policy of the Government seemed to be from that time up to his death; it forms a part, settled upon the proposition that all the people of the United States had a right to the member assed occupancy and purchase of the public lands which had been acquired by common effort, and were jointly owned; and that, as slavery had not been made, at the formation of the Consti slave States, so it was not to be made a ground f refusal to admit into the Union formed, addi-The two sections of the Union were unequal in

other States to migrate into the territory with

their slaves. 6 Benton Deb. 391.

political strength. The then eleven Northern States had 119 electoral and congressional votes, while the eleven Southern had but 101; a disproportion 'tribune of the people." Elected to the Legisla- which has been increasing ever since. But though ture in 1835, Presidential Elector in 1840, Julge the North was thus possessed of the power, she had not sought to exercise it oppressively upon elected in 1853, and again in 1859, no man in good. The Democratic party was in power, and this country or any other, without wealth or pa- had been for the sixteen years previous, dating

The Northern Hartford Convention Federalists tion of young men? What a stimulus should it had learned that, upon old issues, they were hope offer to the poor but talented and ambitious lad, lessly out of office, and they were seeking for me new issue on which to organize a party with and honor is as open to him as to his more fortu-nate companion, having all the advantages which occasion presented itself in the Missouri Rroccasion presented itself STRICTION. On Saturday, the 13th day of Feb ruary, 1819, bills, in the usual form, were pendsay on this occasion, this national loss, without ing, to enable Maine, Missouri and Alabama to expressing my deep regret that the province of form State governments with a view to admis God has called him from the midst of us at this sion into the Union. That relating to Missouri most eventful period of our national history. My was first taken up, when Mr. Tallmadge moved as an amendment to the bill; "That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, eracies, our Union endangered, engaged in a Ira- be prohibited," &c., in Missouri. Bent. Deb., vol.

It occurred, it may be remarked, just nine year Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, was he not known after the slave trade had been prohibited-that and loved?—the death of Stephen A. Douglas is having been done in 1808—by which trade the mourned and regretted. Why, sir, the very men North, with great profit, had supplied the South who are now the leaders in this unhappy contest with a great number of her slaves, which the waging against us; here, sir, in this very Hall, as North now sought to render of as little value as

Thus, and then and there, was the Pandora's

Arkansas had been under the same Territorial government with Missouri; and, on the latter resentatives of the United States, acknowledged to organize a Territorial government for the for forming a State government, it became necessary the purity of the man, the geniality of his temper, mer. This, Congress proceeded to do, and, on the goodness of his heart, his high sense of honor, Wednesday, February 17, 1819, a bill, in the his talents, his eloqueunce, his freedom from sectionality, his patriotism, his love of country. Do purpose, when Mr. Taylor moved to amend the you believe, sir, does any man believe, that trea- same "by inserting a clause similar to that in son and rebellion have so seared their hearts, so corporated, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, in the Missouri bill, to prohibit the existence of slavery in the new Territory." Bent. Deb., vol. 6, p. 356 The whole of the territory upon parts of which forget the man who hazarded all, fame, fortune, political distinction, elevation to the first office in slave, and occupied by owners with their slaves the gift of the Republic, loss of political friends, the territory was acquired from France in 1803,

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall Sir, he hazarded all, he suffered all, because he be incorporated in the Union of the United States, joyment of all the rights, advantages and immu-nities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in

Thus were the attempts made simultaneously, other public man on this continent, Stephen A. no more slave States and no more slave territo-

Against these attempts, the South struggled or with arguments, and appeals to the sense of justice of the North, till February 28, 1821, when the attempts were overthrown, and Missouri admitted with her Constitution as her peo ple had made it, the Arkansas restriction having been also defeated, and from that time the Sout has been denounced as overriding the North, be native intellectual vigor, his fearlesaness, his originality, he battered down the strongholds of his were unwilling to join in the crusade of overriding the South have since been denounced as "lick

In the two years of earnest, heated, often strongest illustrations of his power on such an gry discussion which took place upon the bills above mentioned, a threatening excitement was produced. Sooner, said Northern men in that discussion, let the Union be dissolved and civi war deluge the land in blood than that slavery shall cross the Mississippi river. See the Speeche levotion to the Constitution, to the Union, to the of Tallmadge, Taylor, and others, in the 6th vol glorious flag which is its emblem, were the most of Bent. Deb. It was artificially gotten up in the North, with a view of frightening the South. Said Mr. Johnson, of Virginia:

"Gentlemen tell us that there is great excite ment in the country, and desire us to be quiet and patient, lest we should add to the excitement And pray, sir, by whom has this excitement been produced? From what quarter did the proposi dressed to the "Chairman of the Democratic Com tion come? [The amendment excluding slavery.] Where have town and county meetings been got them to go on in this choice work of excitement? Not in the slaveholding States-not in Virginia; but in the States north and east of the Potomacin New York and New England. Do gentlemen believe that they will be permitted to produce a lie feeling in order to silence opposition? Gentlemen will excuse us if we can not imitate the meekness of the lamb which crops the flowery food and licks the hand just raised to shed it

Says Mr. Hardin of Kentucky: "On our side of the House, Mr. Chairman, we are contending not for victory, but struggling for our political existence. We have already surrendered to the non-slaveholding States all that region of the American empire between the great rivers Ohio and Mississippi; and if you tear from us that immense country west of the Mississippi, we may a once surrender at discretion, crouch at the feet of our adversaries, and beg mercy of our proud and

haughty victors. "Behold, Mr. Chairman, and see how our table groan with the cumbrous mass of memorials and petitions from town meetings, colonization so

Said Mr. Tarlor of New York: "The gentle man from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) has asked what the people of the South had done that they should be proscribed, and had expressed his deep regre s ended; his ashes mingle, as they rightly should, at the introduction of this amendment. We, sir, do not proscribe them, but leave them in the full enjoyment of all their rights; we only forbid whose name the fame of this great statesman will | them to practice wrongs; we invite them to the Ceritory in question, but we forbit them bring-

misfortune and curse."

On the other hand, said Mr. Walker of North the tariff of 1824 over the heads of the planti Carolina:

"The amendment deprives the citizens of the Southern section of the Union from any advantage of the Principle of protection of the South, was fully inaugurated; but the protection of 1824 did not satisfy; tages arising in the Government, or from having it whetted the appetite for larger gains; and in side of the Mississippi. Sir, was it not purchased | culminated in the tariff enormities of that year by the whole United States? Did not the South- The bill of 1828 was a monster of iniquity. Mr. ern States contribute their full share for that pur- Bates, now Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, then chase? It is to be presumed that a great portion a member of Congress from Missouri, denounced of the emigrants to that territory will desire to go in most unmeasured terms, both the bill and the from the Southern States. Shall they be pro-scribed and prohibited from taking their slaves? forced upon the country, smothering opposition Sir, if so, your land will be an uncultivated debate and amendment, while he said the South

and they alone have the right, and are the proper sion, aside from the sinister influences and ind judges of that policy best adapted to their genius rect bearings of the subject, this bill, presented and interest, and it ought to be exclusively left to in its nakedness, to the cool unbiased judgment them."-Bent. Deb., Vol. 6.

for it -Id pp. 392, 404, 486, 487, The South never contended for any other doc- pp. 95, 47. trine. The Missouri Compromise, which was adopted during the Missouri restriction contro- South to do? Appeal to the sense of justice of versy, only declared that slavery should not exist the North to repeal the bill! Of what avail

later period, when Texas was annexed and ad- enable them (the manufacturers) to divide good mitted as a State, and it was provided that she dividends on their manufacturing stock, but it might be subsequently divided into five States, was very difficult for the Southerners to get an and that, in such division, those north of 36, 30 audience with them on the subject of the justice should be free States; as to those south of that of the operation, and of its being discontinued. ine, it was left to popular sovereignty to deter mine their character.—See 16 Bent. Deb. p. 422, oppressive and unconstitutional; but the South and Brightly's Dig., Tit Texas. The South never attempted to force any posi-

tive measure upon the North. It was supposed that the termination of the Missouri restriction controversy, and the enactment of the Missouri compromise, which forbade the Lords of the Loom, with which the region is slavery north of 36, 30, and left all south of that filled. They speak for themselves, and the facts line open to both sections, would end sectional are of general notoriety.

Strife. But it was Mr. Jefferson's opinion that But what was the South to do? She was bound strife. But it was Mr. Jefferson's opinion that

In a letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated Sept. 30, In a letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated Sept. 30.

1820, he says: "The Missiouri question is a mere party trick. The leaders of federalism, defeated in their schemes of obtaining names by reliving their schemes of obtaining names and the schemes of obtaining names and their schemes of obtaining names in their schemes of obtaining power by rallying ciple of personal, not of local division, have changed their tack, and thrown out another barrel to the whale. They are taking advantage of the virtuous feelings of the people to effect a division of parties by a geographical line; they ex these resolutions is as follows: pect that this will insure them, on local princiand Lacedemonian confederacies? To wage an other Pelaponesian war to settle the ascendancy

between them?" Id p. 200. Again: "It is not a moral question, but one merely of power. Its object is to raise a geo- a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of graphical principle for a choice of a president, and the noise will be kept up till that is effected All know that permitting the slaves of the South to spread into the West will not add one being to that unfortunate condition, that it will increase the progress of the evil, and the authorities, rights, the happiness of those existing, and by spread and liberties, appertaining to them." 10 Deb., ing them over a larger surface, will dilute the evil everywhere, and facilitate the means of p. 425. finally getting rid of it. In the mean time, it is

Again, he writes to Mr. Nelson: "I thank you, dear sir, for the information in your letter of the 4th inst., of the settlement, for the present of the Missouri question. I am so completely withdrawn from all attention to public matters, that nothing less could arouse me than the definition of a geographical line, which, on an abstract al remedies shall have been fully tried. If the principle, is to become the line of separation of Federal Government exercises powers not warthese States, and to render desperate the hope that man can ever enjoy the true blessings of feeting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that peace and self-government The question sleeps the proper remedy is a recourse to the Judiciary.

for the present, but is not dead." Id 151. Again: "I have been smong the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duof this question. My only comfort and confiat no great distance, and the direct consequence dence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation the glory of ces of life and fortune, and of rendering desper-ate the experiment which was to decide ultimately whether man is capable of self-government. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in future history," &c. Id 158, 155. Now, render, who was right and who was wrong; who was the aggressor in the first controversy between the North and the South? It would seem that there can be but one answer.

or is it a constitutional principle in the United States that the North has a right to do what she pleases, and that it is insulting aggression on the part of the South to do otherwise than silently and unconditionally submit?

and the South grew out of the protective tariff of try the doctrine of nullification. Having failed 1828—that is, the tax levied upon the agricultu-ral consumer for the benefit of the manufacturing Congress, she proceeded in November, 1832, to producer Defeated in 1821, as we have seen, pass an ordinance annulling the tariff law in that upon the negro question, the party in the North State, and proposed to resist its enforcement opposed to the Democracy, and imbued with therein. 12 Deb. p. 30. Jackson prepared to hatred of the South, determined to make their enforce the execution of the law, and asked legnext stand upon a protective tariff. As the North, islation from Congress to enable him to do it, and especially the North-east, was adapted to and enthis drove South Carolina to go a step further gaged in manufactures, and the South was not, and assert the right to secode from the Union out was, and was almost necessarily to continue if unconstitutional and oppressive laws were exeagricultural, and a great consumer of manufac- cuted upon her, which she did do. 12 Ben. Deb. tured articles which the North produced, it was p. 12. Now we have reached the point where plain that the burdens of a protective tariff would South Carolina and the United States are directly fall sectionally upon the South, and the profits to at issue, and what will be done? Will Jackson the North. A fine opportunity offered to appeal | call out an army of 75,000 men? to selfish sectional Northern interest. There was Let us see what will done? In November no authority given in the Constitution to Con- 1832, as has been said, South Carolina passed her gress to lay a protective tariff; but there was to nullification ordinance. In December, 1832, the raise a revenue for the support of the Government by means of a tariff. This power, Congress had proceeding to maintain the laws, he urged in his exercised from its organization, under the Consti- message to Congress, the repeal of the oppressive

tution, with the approbation of all. the object. It was not, however, then acted upon isfied. 12 Deb. p. 121. to any great extent; but in 1824, and again in This was the last of February, 1833. Con would remove all just cause for discontent in the fore nor since, complained of a revenue tariff. planting States" 10 Deb. p. 118, notes. This

protective tariff to be laid, appears to have been to hear the statements of the different manufic turers as to the amount they wanted to enable them to realize such profits as they would be sat-Such was the new polley of 1824, which South opposed. They proposed no positive mea-

sure, they asked no legislative enactment to prolike character is every ground of complaint they | which, as the District of Columbia, it lay. have ever furnished to the North.

public judgment has since pronounced that they of the slave property as they had done before the were right in doing so; but they were unable to | cession. prevent its adoption and temporary growth. Said But immediately after concord had been re Mr. Carter, of South Carolina, in 1824, "Another stored between the two sections of the Union by objection which is entitled to great weight in de- the compromise of 1833, upon the tariff, termining this question, is the tendency of the scheme was brought forward in New England, policy which dictates it to perpetuate itself. When where the idea already existed, of procuring osyou have once yielded to it, (the protective policy,) you are under a moral necessity for contin- Columbia, but really throughout the whole South; uing it. Such has been the result of the experi- and here originated the third cause for ment wherever it has been made. This year, one quartel between the North and South. The maclass of your (manufacturing) citizens present chinery to be worked for the accomplishment of themselves before you, and appeal to you for pro- the purpose consisted in the organization of abo tection. You hear them, and grant their re- lition societies throughout the North, the appoint quest. The second year, another class; the third ment and pay of itenerant abolition lecturers, another, &c. Thus, all these laws, from their the establishment of abolition presses, and the peculiar nature, being designed to operate upon sending to Congress abolition petitions, &c. improper subjects, produce consequences which The American Anti-Slavery Society was organwere at first wholly unforeseen."

Mr. Webster opposed the tariff of 1824. He me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven and called the New England Anti-Slavery So with all my opinions, that the great interests of ciety; it consisted of but twelve members. culture, commerce and manufactures, will prose was formed. In May, 1835, there was 225 aux per together or languish together; and that all illaries. In May, 1836, 527. In May, 1837 quences which may fall on the other." Id., p. eighty members each, making an aggregate of one hundred and thirty two thousand members.

tion was formed to establish justice, insure do gives by no means an adequate idea of the prevamestic tranquility, provide for the common de lence of anti slavery principles. In various de fence and general welfare of this Union. But if grees, they found a response in the midst of mul these projects are carried into operation, they titudes beyond the limits of an organization must and will have a contrary effect. From some Nearly all these acquisitions from the tweve mem sections of this Union, petitions have been pre- bers in 1832 to the scores of thousands in 1839, sented from many manufacturers, praying for and the hundreds of thousand who are beginning

ing into it a population which can not but prove protection, which, if they succeed, must operate against the interest of every other class, except It was contended that a State tolerating African slavery had not a republican government—6 people in the Southern States." Id., p. 760. But the North was the stronger, and carried other part or lot, or any inheritance on the west 1828, under John Q. Adams, the protective raid were complaining that it would "oppress and "But, sir, the great and radical objection to the grind them down, and make them hewers of amendment proposed, is taking away from the wood and drawers of water for the spinners and people of this Territory the natural and constitu- weavers of the North." "Sir, (said he) I do not tional right of legislating for themselves. In believe that, aside from the political excitement forming a Territorial and State Government, they of the times, [artificially gotten up for the occaof the House, to be accepted or rejected as it Mr. Elliott of Georgia, Mr. Leake of Missis- might advance or retard the real interests of the sippi, and Mr. Smith, of Virginia, took the posi | agricultural and manufacturing classes of this tion that the Constitution only gave Congress country, would not find in this Hall fifty men power to adopt rules to dispose of United States who would vote for it on its own intrinsic merits. territory as property, not to create governments I may be mistaken in this, but it is my honest conviction, and I shall act upon it."-10 Deb ...

But the bill was passed. What, now, was the north of 36 deg. 30 min.; it said nothing as to the would that be? Justice was a word the New territory south of that line, but left the question England manufacturers who controlled the North, in it to popular sovereignty .- Beut. Deb., Vol. 6, did not understand. They comprehended very well that the bill enabled them to draw from the So, it may be here properly mentioned, at a pockets of the Southerners sufficient means to But what was the South to do? The law was was in the minority, was the weaker section of the Union, and could not repeal the law. How it enriched New England and the Northeast generally, it is not necessary for us now to go into the statistics to show. We simply point t

that compromise had effected but a temporary hand and foot by a superior power, and with unsuspension of the Northern crusade upon the constitutional bonds; what could she do? She could protest; and, on Tuesday, February 10, 1829, the State of South Carolina presented hers resist the execution of the law-not secede from partisans to the principles of monarchies, a prinof the Virginia Legislature, of 1788-'89. One of

"The General Assembly [of Virginia] doth exples, the majority they could never obtain on plicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the principles of federalism." 7 Cor., p. 180. Again he says: "Are we, then, to see Athenian powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are partie as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that, in case of other powers, not granted by the said compact. the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining with

General Jackson, on the other hand, in his mesa ladder for rivals climbing to power." Id 114. sage on South Carolina nullification, contends that the right asserted in the above resolution can not be exercised in the first instance. He says: "However it may be alleged that a violation of the compact by the measures of the Government, can affect the obligations of the parties, it can not even be pretended that such violation can be pred icated of those measures until all the constitutio ranted by the Constitution, and immediately af-12 Deb., p. 19. And he further says, as a complaint against the course of South Carolina, a ration. I now doubt it much, and see the event Administration to act promptly in redressing her that time, that she knew of the disposition of the

Did our last, and has our present Congress manifested a disposition to promptly redress throwing away the fruits of their father's sacrifi-ces of life and fortune, and of rendering despersays is the proper tribunal? How about the Dred Scott decision?

The doctrine of nullification differed from secession in this: The former was resistance to a law of Congress in the Union; the latter was withdrawing from the Union. Kentucky is now in a state of nullification, other Southern States in that of secession.

Nullification was the doctrine combatted by Mr. Webster in the great debate, in 1830, on Foote's resolution. He admitted the right of secession for cause, but denied that of nullification The States must go unconditionally out or stay The next serious difficulty between the North Deb. p. 430. But South Carolina determined to

tariff, the gradual abandonment of the protective Before 1816, says Mr. Benton, the tariffs were policy and the return to the early practice of the discussed simply as business measures, and with government. The friends of the country took very little difference of principle, revenue being that course; a new tariff bill, called the compro then the object, and protection the incident. But, mise, was introduced and passed; the protective in 1816, the idea was started of reversing the policy was abandoned, the revenue tariff policy principle, and laying the tariff for protection as was adopted, and the South at once became sat

1828, it was pushed to its extreme, was made a gress adjourned the 3d of March. Mr. Calhoun political, and became to a great extent a sectional left Washington and journeyed homeward post-measure, and gave "deep discontent to the plant baste, after Congress adjourned. Traveling night ag States on which the burthen of the duties and day, by the most rapid public conveyances chiefly fell;" and "left a large section of the Union | he succeeded in reaching Columbia, (the capital under the painful belief that they were injured and of his State) in time to meet the convention oppressed by this branch of the federal legisla before they had taken any additional steps. The says, began to contemplate changing their course two parties in the State abandoned their organion this question, and to return to the old princi | zations, and agreed to forget all their past differple. "The return to the old principle, with econ | ences. Jenkins' Calhoun, p. 314. Parton's omy in the public expenditures, it was believed Jackson vol. 3. p. 482. The South, neither bewas the feeling in 1828, of these "considerate the North and South, who was the provoking, the aggressive party? In what did the South seek to oppress the North? Can any body tell?

The abandonment of the protective policy in 1833 restored peace to the country; will it continue? If not, what will be the next source of

In 1800 the Federal Government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington City, in the mote their interest at the expense of the North | District of Columbia. That district was a small They only resisted a new, unconstitutional, and territory, ten miles square, slaveholding, ceded to upon them sectionally, an oppressive system of the United States, a part by Maryland and a part measures at the North, for sectional profit. Of by Virginia, two slave States, surrounded by For more than thirty years after its cession th The protective policy they did oppose, and the people of the District continued in the enjoyment

> Deb., vol. 7, ized at Philadelphia in 1833, and held its first an niversary at New York in 1834.

Say the committee of this American Anti said the protectionists seemed to argue the ques-tion "as if all domestic industry were confined to the commencement of 1832, the first anti-slavery the production of manufactured articles." "With society was formed in Boston, in Massachusetts, the country are one and inseparable; that agri- May, 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society legislation is dangerous which proposes to bene- 1,006. In May, 1838, 1,346. In May, 1839. fit one of these without looking to the conse- 1,650. The auxiliaries average not less that

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said: "Our constitu- " "But the number of auxiliaries and members

quent occasional conventions, either National, p. 928.

State or county, which serve greatly to keep the The South complained of this removedless cru-

Within the last three or four years the Anti- of an unconstitutional and illegal act. slavery Society has effected much in the field of | The South, also, became suspicious of Northsolitical action. The objects they have sought to ern men, they lost confidence, and occasionally accomplish by this kind of action are the abelition lynched or tarred and feathered a Northern friend of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the under the apprehension that he was a disguised Territories under the jurisdiction of Congress; agent to excite slaves to insurrection, or to run the extinction of the internal slave trade; the re- away. jection of the slaveholding Territories demanding Now, what did the South do touching this abound admission as slave States into the Union; and the lition question, that should subject it to censure? recognition of the independence of Hayti. Over Will some one point out wherein they were wrong, these subjects Congress has constitutional control, aggressive upon the North.

and therefore they are legitimate objects of effort P. S. I shall, necessarily, pass over, in these politically on the part of Anolitionists. Besides generalities, many sources of irritation to the the above named objects, the Abolitionists have South, which have been constantly occurringsought the re eal or certain laws in several of the such as: spectively. Many of the latter have been induced sian. country are now discussing this question. What Becker's Charicles. the result will be is not yet fully developed."

The result was the determination to form the ern slaves, in direct violation of the Constitu party; and though it will be a short digression, tion. we will here give its line of succession. The party was politically organized at Warsaw, States, punishing the enforcement of that clause New York, by the nomination of James G. Bir of the Constitution requiring the returning of funey for the President of the United States, and gitive slaves.

Francis I. Lemoyne for Vice President. It as
5. The proceedings, as late as 1850, in Consumed the name Abolition. Its candidates were sectional, being both from the free States. The two political parties existing before and at its rise, were the Democratic and Whig. The candidate gression." This bill proposes to put an end to the

continued down to this time. In 1844 the Abolition, then having changed its the bill be committed to the Committee on the name to that of Liberty party, renominated Bir District of Columbia, with instructions so te as Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President, both from or COLUMBIA." the free States. Polk and Dalins, and Clay and The year and nays were ordered, and who, now, Frelinghuysen, two from the free and two from can it be believed, voted in 1850, to abolish the slave States were candidates of the Whig slavery in that District? Here are the yeas: and Democratic parties.

In 1848 the Abelition, then assumed the name of Free Soil party, nominated Mr. Van Buren for President and Mr. Adams for Vice President.

Deb., pp. 601-2. the free States. The candidates of the Whig and only can be noticed. Democratic parties of that year were Taylor and fillmore, and Cass and Butler, two from the free and two from the slave States. In 1852 the Abolition, then calling itself the

Hale and Julien for President and Vice President Times, and desires its publication: both from the free States, and both now ardent | We notice a very spicy card published in the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin.

free and slave States. calling itself the Republican party, were Fre- back at him in fine style. He says that the immont and Dayton, both from the free States. The candidates of the Whig and Democratic | fied"—that he (George) is "a great coward, and parties of that year were Fillmore and Donaldson submits, with the utmost humility, to any indig-

between the free and slave States.

slave States. of the abolition of slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, let me remark, the object was one which could not be accomplished through Congress, as the abolition leaders must have known. Slaves but think proceeds from jealousy and envy. We

property, as the Constitution of the State with-holds such power from the State Legislature. the State.

not be considered trifling with time and legisla-tive business to give up days, weeks, months, session after session to such petitions? And if Congress possessed the power the injustice of its exercise to the citizens of the Dis pers, which give the "South side" view of the trict. who, had they remained under the government of Maryland and Virginia, would not have been thus deprived of their property—the injustice lican of Monday evening, thus refers to the reof its exercise towards Maryland and Virginia, creating in the heart of them a nest of free neinjustice of its exercise to the South, whose members would thus be insecure in bringing their servants to Washington during the sessions of Congress would be reasons forbidding its exercise, against the consent, at least, of the District, perhaps, of the whole South.

A gentleman of high standing, direct from Richmond, informs us that he saw General Lee arm and arm with President Davis, most actively engaged in pushing forward the defenses of Richmond, and that he was heart and soul in the cause, working in every results. groes for marauding and incendiary attacks-the ginia:

why did the Abolition members of Congress re-ceive and present such petitions? It was because such a course furnished the pretext, the means of way reliable, and the Munchausen stories of the attacking slavery in the Southern States, and pro-curing through the channel of Abolition speeches great system of fraud inaugurated by Lincoln, made on the presentation of such petitions and published all over the Union in the official re subordinates. ports, the circulation of incendiary documents and incendiary matter among the slaves of the South. This is, in fact, admitted, in another Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, one of our Commissioners part of the report above quoted from. See the to Europe, in which he states that our independreport in "Slavery and the internal slave trade in the United States," on p. 255.

By such means it was designed to destroy the

stitution of slavery throughout the South. Said Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, "These men ject, at all hazards, and without regard to any respondent in Lynchburg, Va., dated July 6th; nces, however calamitons they may be With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union and the overthrow A single idea has taken possession of their minde, riers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. With then, the immediate abolition of slavery in from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new States, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means The loss of the Federal troops exceeded 600 conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate men. It was a horrible slaughter, neither more but perilous end at which they avowedly and nor less. boldly aim, viz: universals bolition, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Their object is avowed and proclaimed. As a further means of Potomac, and their advance guard of 7,000 was accomplishing it, they are endeavoring to array one portion of the Union against another. With took forty prisoners, and then fell back on Gen. that view, in all their leading prints and publica Johnston's main column. The great fight was The slaveholder is held up as the most attrocions probably fought yesterday; indeed, we hear that slaves are blaz med forth to excite the hatred of lars. Beauregard sent him 8,000 or 10,000 rein

years, p. 188. This course of sending petitions, irritating t the South, was continued for about fifteen years: and during all that time the South was also flooded with incendiary documents through the mails, and invaded by occasional disguised incendiary Said Senator Hill, in a speech in the United

States, in 1836, (Bent. Peb. Vol. 12, p. 726): "The present agitation in the North is kept up by the application of money; it is a state of things altogether forced. Agents are hired, diagnised in the character of ministers of the Gospel, to preach abolition of slavery where slavery does not exist; and presses are kept in constant employment to scatter abolition publications through

Mr. Buchanan said: What are the circum stances under which these memorials are now presented? A number of fanatics, led on by foreign incendiaries, have been scattering "arrowa, firebrands and death" throughout the Southe.n States. The natural tendency of their publica tions is to produce dissatisfaction and revolt among the slaves. 12 Deb. 706.

Mr. Benton said, "he presumed it would be ad mitted t' at every attempt to work upon the pas sions of the slaves, and to excite them to murde their owners, was a wicked and diabolical attempt Pictures of slave de redution and misery, and o the white man's luxury and cruelty were attempt of this kind; for they were appeals to the ver geance of slaves, not the reason of the masters. He had received many such. They were engravings, and why engraved except to copies for extensive distribution

to favor our views, have been made out of origi- Said Mr. Webster, in 1850, "it is my firm opit . The same committee further say: "Besides the much money has been collected and paid to the National Society, State Societies have been form- abolition societies, abolition presses, and abo-ed in every free State in the Union, aux liary to lition lecturers, as would purchase the freedom of the former; and these have branch societies in every slave, man, woman and child, in the State counties and towns. Each of the State Societies, of Maryland and send them all to Liberia. I have like the Parent Society, holds a public anniver- no doubt of it. But I have yet to learn that the sary; each branch society also holds its annual benevolence of these abolition societies has meeting. Besides these meetings, there are fre- at any time taken that particular turn." 16 Deb.

public attention awake, and to disseminate the sade against them; they opposed the reception of principles of the Society.

"Several of the State organizations support antiwithdraw from Congress, or, at least, to second slavery papers. Massachusetts has two, New from the halls, if the course of receiving and dis-York two, Pennsylvania two, Maine one, Ver- cussing them was continued. A compromise was mont one, New Hampshire one, Connecticut one, agreed on whereby they were to be received, so Ohio one, Illinois one, and Michigan one in all as not to infringe the right of petition, but they thirteen periodicals devoted exclusively to the an- were to be laid on the table without debate. ti slavery cause. Most of the State Societies like- Bent. 30 years, p. 159. 12 Bent. Deb. 563. As wise employ lecturers within their own bounds, though it was an infringement of the right of peand sustain depositories of anti-alayery books. tition to refuse to receive those asking the doing

nominally free States, which are oppressive to the | 1. Denunciation of Southern institutions and colored citizen and to the fugitive from slavery her public men, acts recognized as a cause of war. who may take refuge in these States, or pass by the laws of nations if carried to a certain exthrough them on their way to Canada. These tent. See Peltier's trial and conviction in Eng-ends have been sought by means of petitions addressed to the National and State Legislatures re- Lord George Gordon,s for libelling the Rus-

to pass laws, securing the objects sought by the 2. Excommunicating the Protestant Southern petitioners. With this mode of action the Abonists have connected the questioning of can- go to Heaven, when, in truth, the Bible expressly didates for State and National officers, respecting sanctions slavery. I have now before me a Greek, their views upon the various subjects embraced in the petitions. Hitherto the Abolitionists have abword translated servant from the Greek is doules. stained from forming a separate political party, I find the word translated servant from the Latin though the necessity of this measure, as the only is serous. I find both these words in the original practical and efficient one, is now strongly advo- languages mean slave, and that they are the same cated by some of the most prominent Abolition- words, which, in all profane authors, are translaists. The friends of the slave throughout the ted slave. See numerous examples collected in

3. Secreting and running off to Canada, South

4. The enactment of laws in the Northern

of the former, in that year, for President, was aggression. "If the Senator will only agree that Van Buren; of the latter, Harrison. These par-ties were both national, taking their candidate for slaves shall be taken from the District, we will President from the free, for Vice President from not ask the passage of the bill."

the slave States. Thus these latter parties have Mr. Chase, now Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, opposed the bill. Mr. Hale moved tha , then of Michigan, for President, and Thom- amend it as to "ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT

"Mesers, Baldwin, CHASE, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge, Ewing, Hale, HAMLIN, SEWARD and

Colonel Meredith. A Democratic friend of Colonel MEREDITE Free Democratic and Free Soil party, nominated sends us the following article from the Delphi

Other topics must be passed over. The greater

State Sentinel from the pen of Colonel Solomon The candidates of the Whig and Democratic Meredith, in which he shows up our George W. parties of that year were Scott and Graham, and Julian, the Republican member of Congress in Pierce and King, equally divided between the the Burnt District, in no very creditable light. Is ree and slave States.

In 1856 the candidates of the Abolition, then to attack Colonel M., and the Colonel comes maculate George has "wilfully and deliberately and Buchanan and Breckinridge, equally divided nity that may be inflicted upon him"—that he is a "miserable failure." And finally the Colonel In 1860 the candidates of the same Republican winds up as follows: "In conclusion, I denounce party were Lincoln and Hamlin, both from the free this man, and publish him to the world as a coward a liar and a humbug, who should receive a The candidates of the Whig and Democratic kick from every honest man who passes him.

parties were equally divided between the free and | This is pretty strong, and we think just. We have noticed an attempt on the part of certain Returning from this digression to the question politicians and newspapers to siur Col. Meredeth, are property; and, though Congress possesses the same legislative power in the district in question which Col. M. belongs, and therefore can have no sympathy so far as that is concerned, but we not deprive their owners of them, because the have always heretofore heard him spoken of as a Constitution of the United States withholds from high-minded gentleman, and a clever fellow gen-Congress the power to deprive the citizen of his erelly. We all know that as an agriculturist and

Why, then, did they petition Congress to do a We predict, now, that when the time for trial thing it had no power to do? Why did Congress shall come that Col. Meredeth will be found a receive such petitions? Would our Legislature brave and skillful commander, and that the fame receive petitions asking them to confiscate the of the Indiana Volunteers will never be tarnished property of an unoffending citizen? Would it by any act of his.

Southern News. We clip the following items from Southern pa-

-GEN. ROBERT LEE -- The Baltimore Repubports of the disaffection of General Laz, of Vir-

Why, then, did the Abolitionists forward, and condition of the South, and render her triumph

-A LETTER FROM YANCEY .- The Montgomery

ence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expected to be at home in September. -AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. - The Louisville

are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their ob- Courier of vesterdar contains a letter from a cor-I am unable to furnish rou with details of military movements. The policy of the Confederates is known only to Gen. Lee, President Davis, his Cabinet, and perhaps Gen. Beauregard. You know almost as much in Louisville as we do of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world are nothing.

A single idea has taken possession of their minds. and onward they pursue it, overlooking all bar tured out of whole cloth. Also are those accounts of skirmishes with the Confederate troops. The latter have whipped in every fight yet exthe District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves doubtedly surprised. Yesterday I conversed with an officer who was at the battle of Bethel, and can give you a reliable statement of that affair.

attacked on Wednesday by Col. Jackson, with the fight was progressing, but have no partieuthe North against the South. 2 vol. Ben. 30 forcements, which would give him about 20,000 time, no fears need be apprehended. But whatever the result, your readers must discredit the Northern telegraph reports. It lies shamefully about every engagement. For instance, its account of that skirmish with Col. Wallace's Indiana pickets, was just the reverse of truth. Our men routed the Federals who field in dismay.

Our lines from Manassas are being gradually advanced towards Alexandria, and a bloody fight may be expected within a few days. The Confederates are in force sufficient to defy all the troops old "Fuss and Feathers" can bring to bear on them. When the battle shall have been fought you will have the pleasure of aunouncing a great victory for the South. Our soldiers are well clothed and well fed. The army was paid off on July 1st, and there is still no lack of means.

Condition of the Bank of the State of Indiana, June 30, 1861. MRASS.

	1 Tables with think Thing difficulting	- number	а
*	Banking Houses and Real Estate	271,796	A
а	Remittances and other items	217,249	ĕ
4	Amount due from Western Banks	582,259	ä
	" " Eastern Banks	1,559,133	
٠	Notes of other Banks	186,861	
ij	Gold and Süver	2,657,413	
ā	Salar mple and care	10,437,956	i
•	LIABILITIES.		
a	Capital Stock	\$3,352,425	ĕ
	Surplus and Profits		
a.	Amount due to Depositors		
8	" " Banks, &c		
8			
ķI)	Circulation	4,931,676	ă
d	the real ball broad the to it must be		i
a		\$10,427,956	
	J. McCULLOUS	. Promilent	a